



AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

Population: Questions on Place of Work and Journey to Work (P-24-28)

QUESTIONS AS THEY APPEAR IN QUESTIONNAIRE

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL USES OF DATA ABOUT PLACE OF WORK AND JOURNEY TO WORK (COMMUTING)

- The Department of Transportation uses these data to comply with the Clean Air Act and its implementing regulations.
- The Department of Transportation also uses these data for researching and planning transportation programs in nonurbanized areas.
- The Federal Reserve Board uses these data to define banking markets for anti-trust regulatory purposes and also to analyze the effect of proposed bank mergers and acquisitions.
- Firms such as dry cleaners and coffee shops that target morning rush-hour customers use these data to determine when local residents leave for work and whether they are driving or taking public transportation.
- State and local governments, faith-based and other non-profit organizations, and businesses use these data to plan, budget, and pay benefits.

EXAMPLES OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DATA ABOUT PLACE OF WORK AND JOURNEY TO WORK (COMMUTING)

- Highway Safety Act
- Public Health Service Act
- Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

<www.census.gov/acs/www>

24 At what location did this person work **LAST WEEK**? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street name)

If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

☐ Yes
☐ No, outside the city/town limits

d. Name of county

e. Name of U.S. state or foreign country

f. ZIP Code

25 How did this person usually get to work **LAST WEEK**? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.

<input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle
<input type="checkbox"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="checkbox"/> Walked
<input type="checkbox"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home → SKIP to question 33
<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Other method
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferryboat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxicab	

1 Answer question 26 **ONLY** if you marked "Car, truck, or van" in question 25. Otherwise, SKIP to question 27.

26 How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van **LAST WEEK**?

Person(s)

27 What time did this person usually leave home to go to work **LAST WEEK**?

Hour Minute ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

28 How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work **LAST WEEK**?

Minutes

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions



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HISTORY OF THE JOURNEY TO WORK (COMMUTING) AND PLACE OF WORK QUESTIONS

- Questions on journey to work and place of work have been asked since 1960.
- The question also was asked on the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire.

WHY WE ASK IT THIS WAY

Combinations of these items describe the key characteristics of commuter travel. *Place of work* provides the information needed to describe the geographic patterns of commuter travel and the volume of travel in each “flow” between home and work (e.g., suburban counties to central cities, from county to county, or between traffic analysis zones). *Usual means of transportation* identifies the differing types of transportation used by commuters.

Number of persons in the vehicle is used to determine the extent of carpooling and to estimate the number of cars, trucks, and vans in each flow. *Time of departure for work* is used to estimate the volume of commuter travel in each flow by type of transportation at different time periods during a typical day, particularly during peak or rush hours during which traffic congestion is most severe and air quality is most affected. *Usual travel time to work* is used to measure the efficiency of different kinds of transportation being used in each commuter flow during peak and off-peak travel periods.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey that collects socioeconomic and housing information and is the planned replacement for the long form in the 2010 Census.

The U.S. Census Bureau plans to conduct the ACS in every county, American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Hawaiian Home Land, and in Puerto Rico, once it is fully implemented, pending Congressional funding. The ACS has been tested across the country since 1996.

HOW CAN I SEE THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY?

The information collected from these tests is published on the Census Bureau’s Web site at:

<www.census.gov/acs/www>

and American FactFinder at:

<<http://factfinder.census.gov>>

For more information call, e-mail, or visit our Web site:

1-888-456-7215

<cmo.acs@census.gov>

<<http://www.census.gov/acs/www>>

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